

“(ii) a description of the means by which such authorities attempt to inappropriately block or remove such expression;

“(B) an assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country have persecuted or otherwise punished, arbitrarily and without due process, an individual or group for the nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief through the Internet, including electronic mail;

“(C) an assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country have sought, inappropriately and with malicious intent, to collect, request, obtain, or disclose without due process personally identifiable information of a person in connection with that person's nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief, including expression that would be protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York December 16, 1966, and entered into force March 23, 1976, as interpreted by the United States; and

“(D) an assessment of the extent to which wire communications and electronic communications are monitored without due process and in contravention to United States policy with respect to the principles of privacy, human rights, democracy, and rule of law.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—In compiling data and making assessments under paragraph (1), United States diplomatic personnel should consult with relevant entities, including human rights organizations, the private sector, the governments of like-minded countries, technology and Internet companies, and other appropriate nongovernmental organizations or entities.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘electronic communication’ has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code;

“(B) the term ‘Internet’ has the meaning given such term in section 231(e)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(3));

“(C) the term ‘personally identifiable information’ means data in a form that identifies a particular person; and

“(D) the term ‘wire communication’ has the meaning given such term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.”; and

(2) in section 502B (22 U.S.C. 2304)—

(A) by redesignating the second subsection (i) (relating to child marriage) as subsection (j); and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(k) FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION ASSESSMENT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include an assessment of freedom of expression with respect to electronic information in each foreign country, which shall include—

“(A)(i) an assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country inappropriately attempt to filter, censor, or otherwise block or remove nonviolent expression of political or religious opinion or belief through the Internet, including electronic mail; and

“(ii) a description of the means by which such authorities attempt to inappropriately block or remove such expression;

“(B) an assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country have persecuted or otherwise punished, arbitrarily and without due process, an individual or group for the nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief through the Internet, including electronic mail;

“(C) an assessment of the extent to which government authorities in the country have sought, inappropriately and with malicious intent, to collect, request, obtain, or disclose

without due process personally identifiable information of a person in connection with that person's nonviolent expression of political, religious, or ideological opinion or belief, including expression that would be protected by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, adopted at New York December 16, 1966, and entered into force March 23, 1976, as interpreted by the United States; and

“(D) an assessment of the extent to which wire communications and electronic communications are monitored without due process and in contravention to United States policy with respect to the principles of privacy, human rights, democracy, and rule of law.

“(2) CONSULTATION.—In compiling data and making assessments under paragraph (1), United States diplomatic personnel should consult with relevant entities, including human rights organizations, the private sector, the governments of like-minded countries, technology and Internet companies, and other appropriate nongovernmental organizations or entities.

“(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection—

“(A) the term ‘electronic communication’ has the meaning given the term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code;

“(B) the term ‘Internet’ has the meaning given the term in section 231(e)(3) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 231(e)(3));

“(C) the term ‘personally identifiable information’ means data in a form that identifies a particular person; and

“(D) the term ‘wire communication’ has the meaning given the term in section 2510 of title 18, United States Code.”.

SEC. 4279. GAO REPORT ON CYBER AND TECHNOLOGY DIPLOMACY.

Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report and provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees that includes—

(1) an assessment of the extent to which United States diplomatic processes and other efforts with foreign countries, including through multilateral fora, bilateral engagements, and negotiated cyberspace agreements, advance the full range of United States interests in cyberspace, including the policy described in section 4274;

(2) an assessment of the extent to which United States diplomatic processes and other efforts with foreign countries, including through multilateral fora, bilateral engagements, and negotiated agreements, advance the full range of United States interests with respect to critical and emerging technologies;

(3) an assessment of the Department of State's organizational structure and its approach to managing its diplomatic efforts to advance the full range of United States interests in cyberspace and with respect to critical and emerging technologies, including a review of—

(A) the establishment of a bureau in the Department of State to lead the Department's international cyber mission;

(B) the current or proposed diplomatic mission, structure, staffing, funding, and activities of such bureau;

(C) how the establishment of such bureau has impacted or is likely to impact the structure and organization of the Department of State;

(D) what challenges, if any, the Department of State has faced or will face in establishing such bureau;

(E) the current and proposed diplomatic mission, structure, staffing, funding, and activities related to critical and emerging technologies; and

(F) how the Department of State is integrating the critical and emerging technologies mission with the cyber mission; and

(4) any other matters that the Comptroller General determines to be relevant.

SEC. 4280. STRATEGY FOR CRITICAL AND EMERGING TECHNOLOGIES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a strategy for critical and emerging technologies that—

(1) identifies key international and diplomatic issues related to critical and emerging technologies;

(2) identifies the specific components of the Department of State accountable for the issues identified in paragraph (1);

(3) defines the processes by which the Department of State will identify, understand, and allocate responsibilities for novel technologies;

(4) defines the processes for reporting and information sharing within the Department of State;

(5) defines the processes for interagency consultation and collaboration;

(6) identifies how existing processes at the Department of State will be integrated into new efforts by the Department of State on critical and emerging technologies; and

(7) defines a strategy for recruiting training, and retaining additional personnel needed to implement the strategy, including individuals with significant expertise and training in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

SA 2000. Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 1502 proposed by Mr. SCHUMER to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III of division F, add the following:

SEC. 6302. CERTIFICATION REQUIRED TO REMOVE ENTITIES FROM ENTITY LIST.

The Secretary of Commerce may not remove any entity from the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies to Congress that the entity is no longer reasonably believed to be involved in activities contrary to national security or foreign policy interests of the United States.

SA 2001. Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. ERNST) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill S. 1260, to establish a new Directorate for Technology and Innovation in the National Science Foundation, to establish a regional technology hub program, to require a strategy and report on economic security, science, research, innovation, manufacturing, and job creation, to establish a critical supply chain resiliency program, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following: